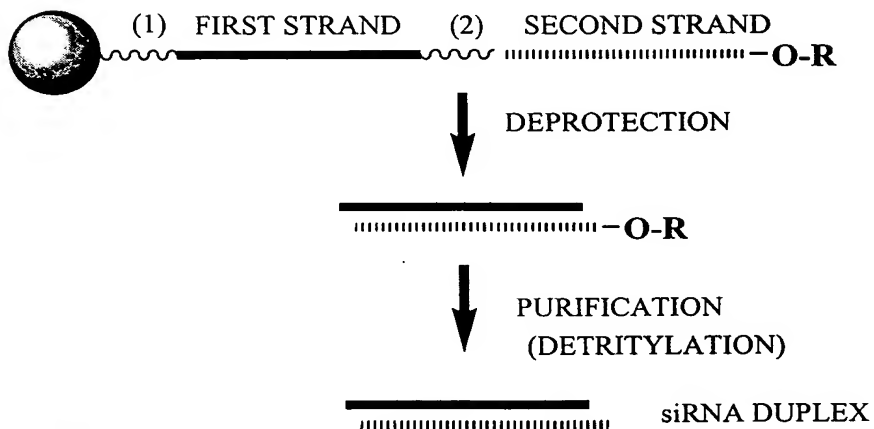


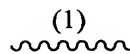
**Figure 1**



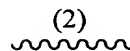
= SOLID SUPPORT

**R** = TERMINAL PROTECTING GROUP

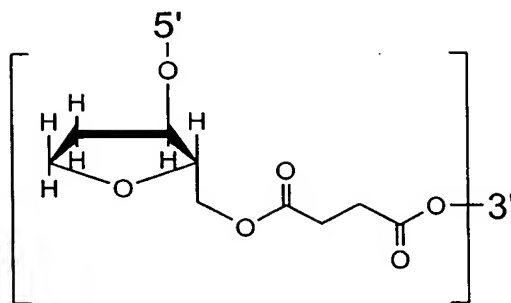
FOR EXAMPLE:  
 DIMETHOXYTRITYL (DMT)



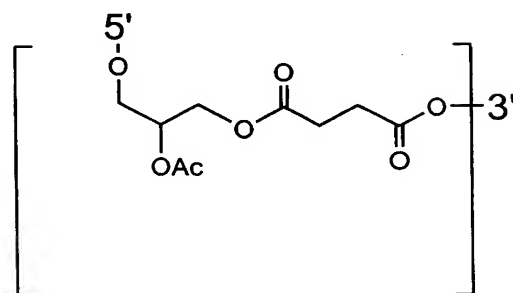
= CLEAVABLE LINKER  
 (FOR EXAMPLE: NUCLEOTIDE SUCCINATE OR  
 INVERTED DEOXYABASIC SUCCINATE)



= CLEAVABLE LINKER  
 (FOR EXAMPLE: NUCLEOTIDE SUCCINATE OR  
 INVERTED DEOXYABASIC SUCCINATE)

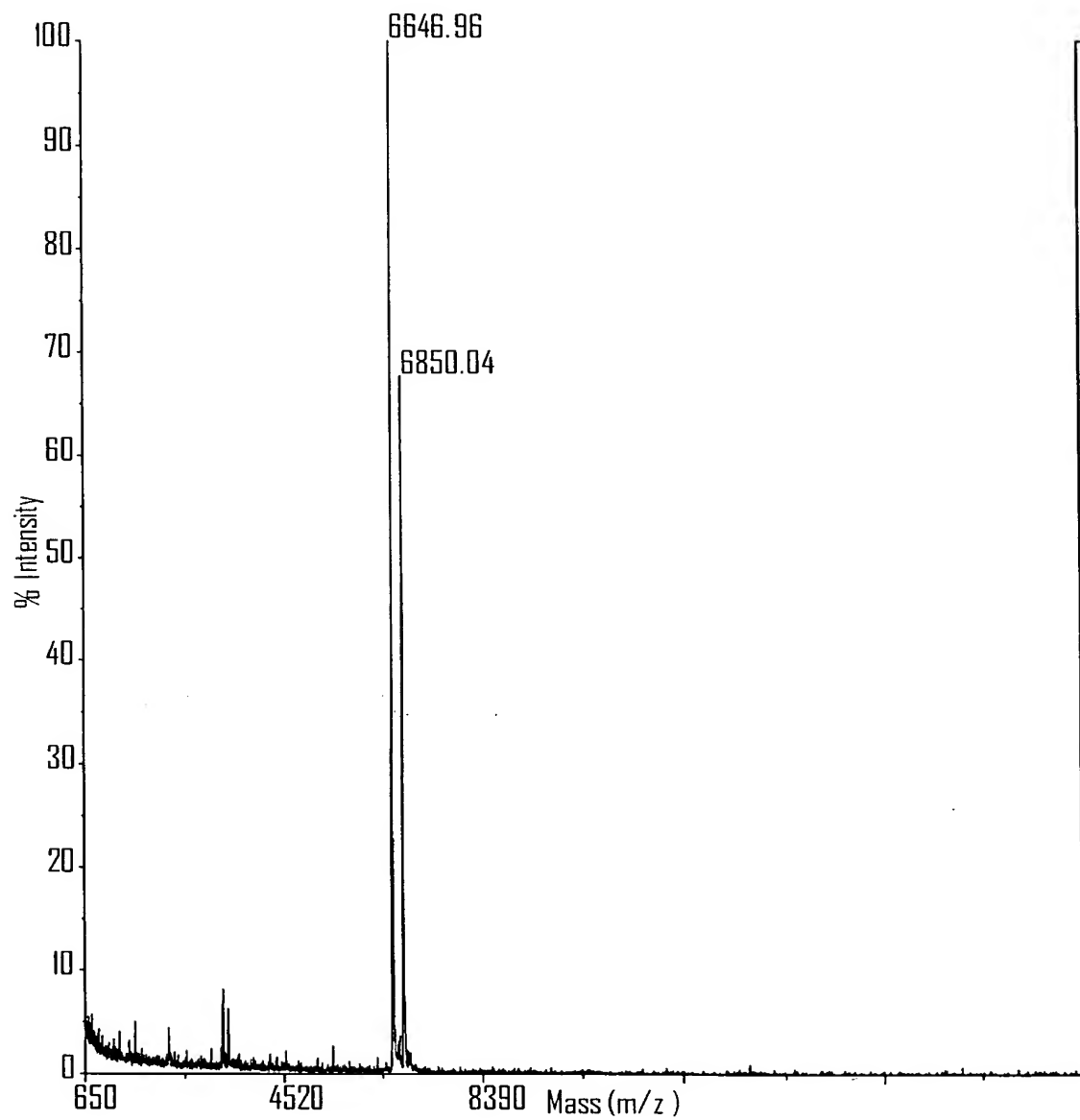


INVERTED DEOXYABASIC SUCCINATE  
 LINKAGE

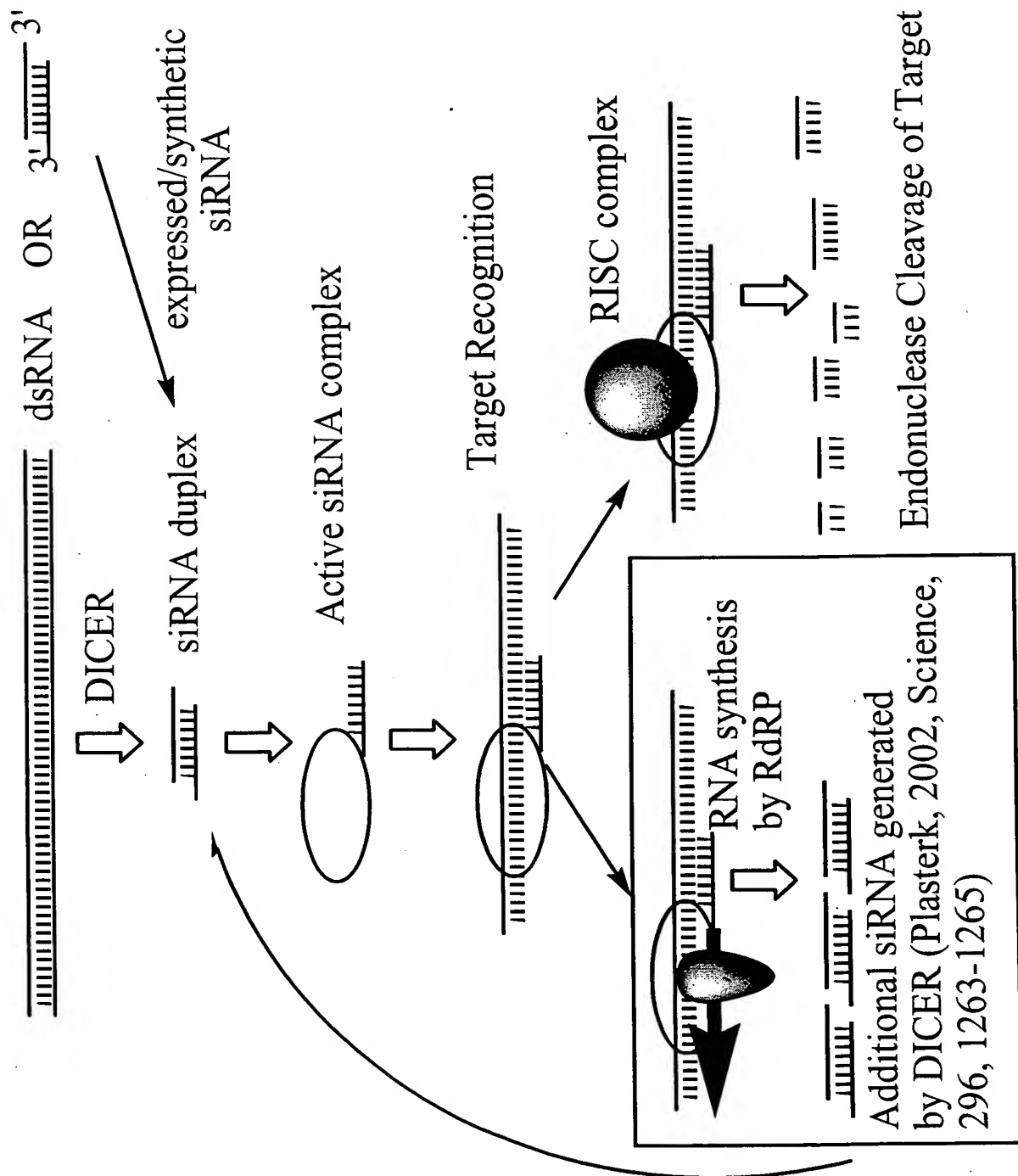


GLYCERYL SUCCINATE LINKAGE

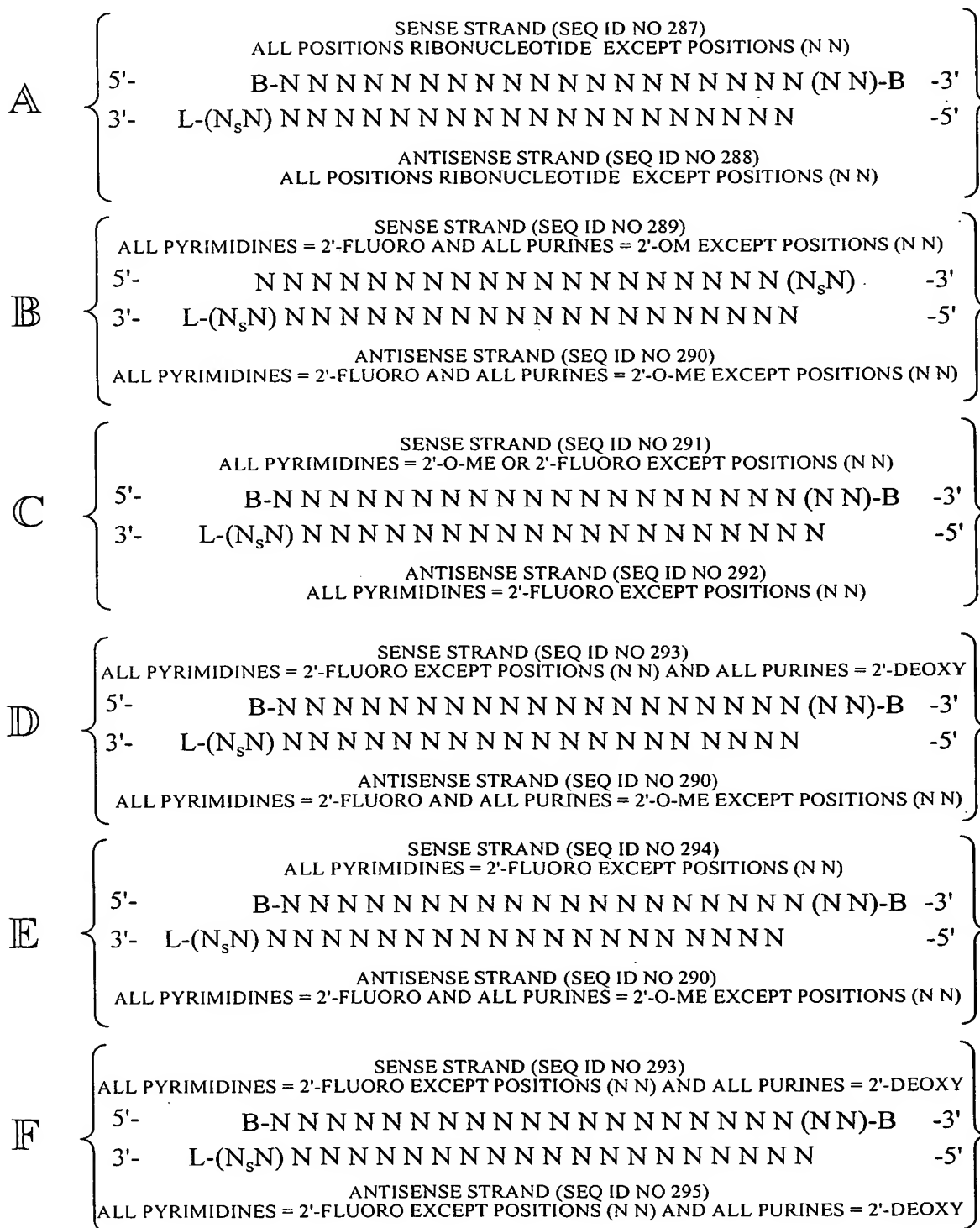
*Figure 2*



**Figure 3**

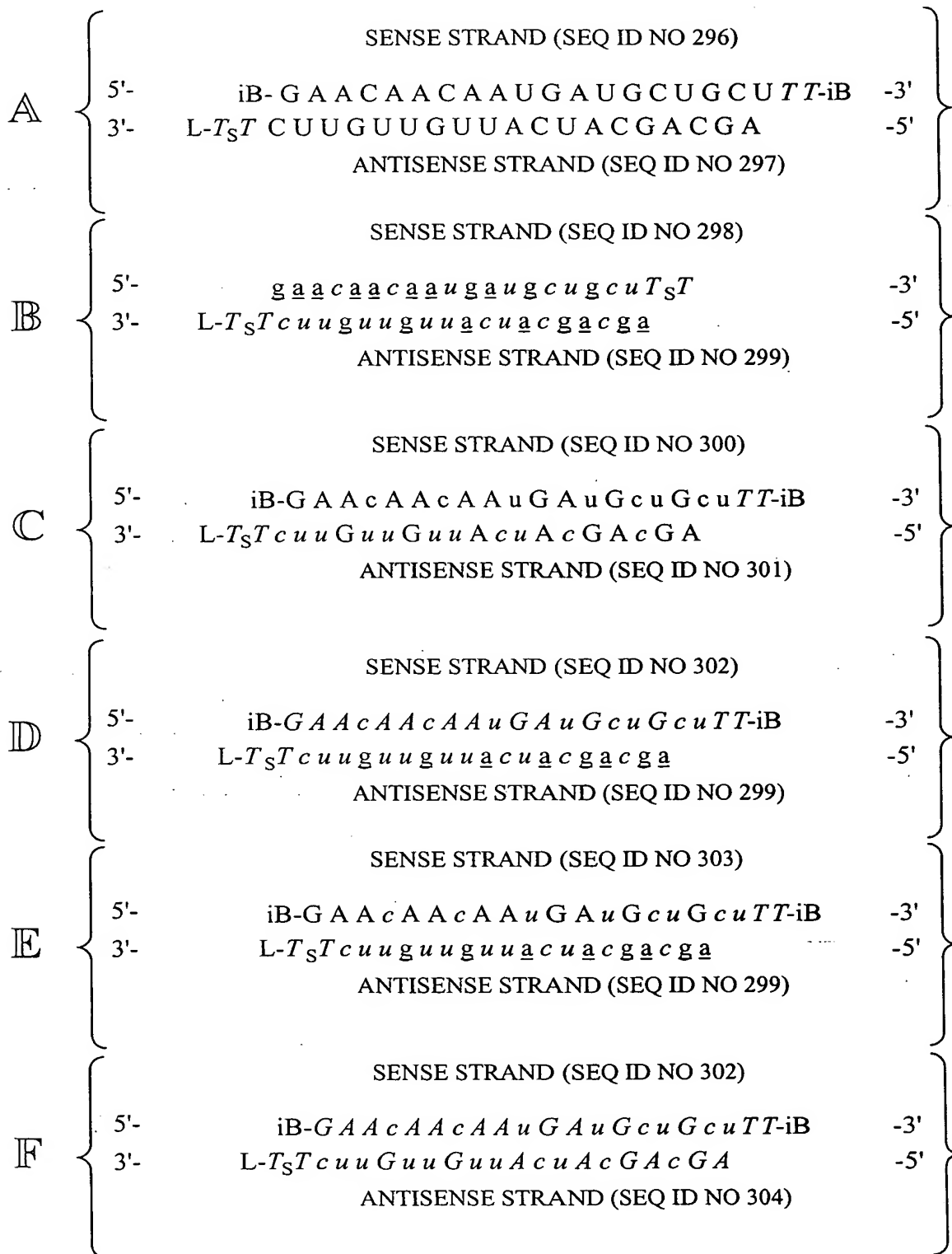


*Figure 4*



POSITIONS (NN) CAN COMPRISE ANY NUCLEOTIDE, SUCH AS DEOXYNUCLEOTIDES (eg. THYMIDINE) OR UNIVERSAL BASES  
B = ABASIC, INVERTED ABASIC, INVERTED NUCLEOTIDE OR OTHER TERMINAL CAP THAT IS OPTIONALLY PRESENT  
L = GLYCERYL or B THAT IS OPTIONALLY PRESENT  
S = PHOSPHOROTHIOATE OR PHOSPHORODITHIOATE that is optionally absent

*Figure 5*



lower case = 2'-O-Methyl or 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro

*italic lower case* = 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro

underline = 2'-O-methyl

ITALIC UPPER CASE = DEOXY

iB = INVERTED DEOXYABASIC

L = GLYCERYL MOIETY or iB OPTIONALLY PRESENT

S = PHOSPHOROTHIOATE OR

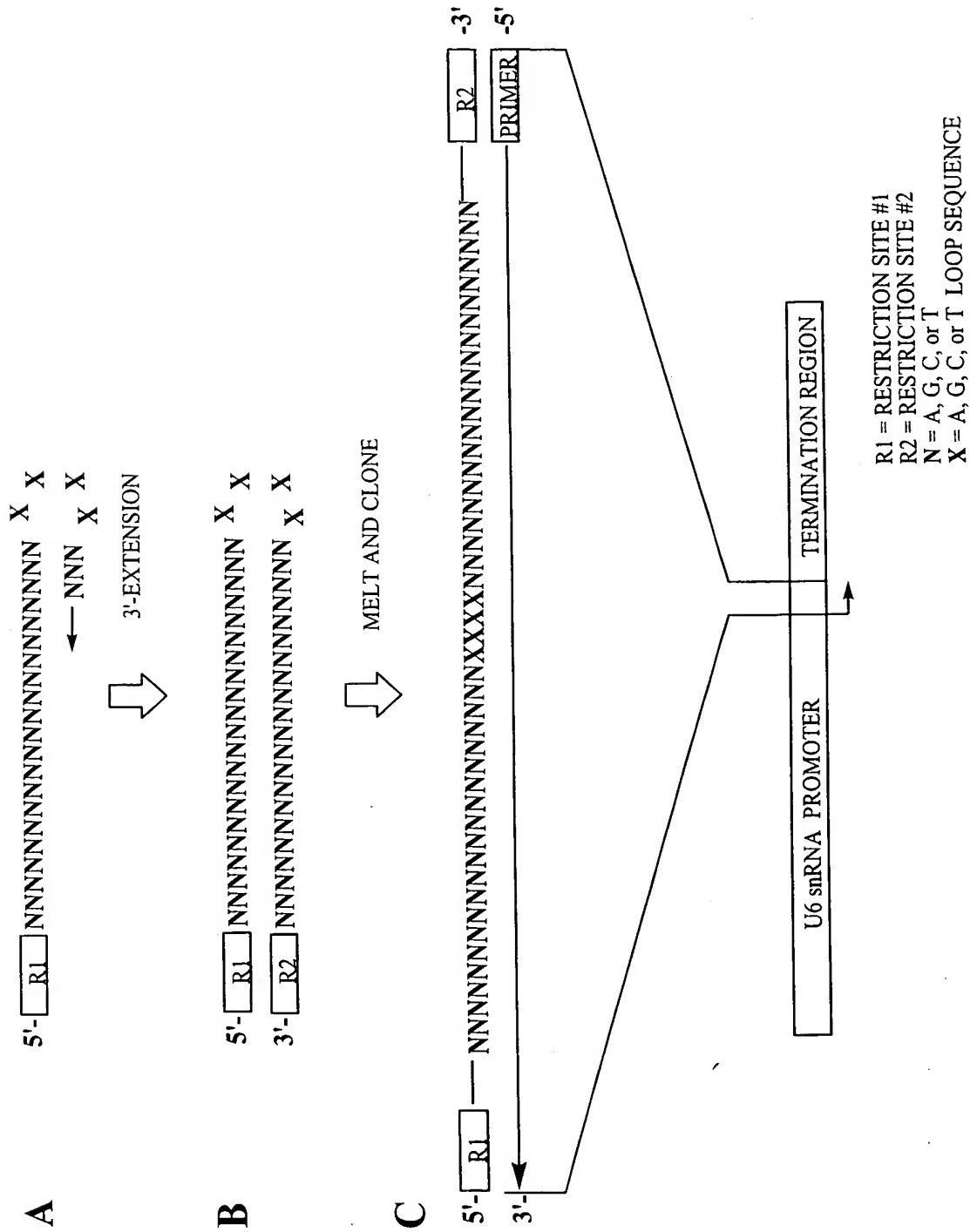
PHOSPHORODITHIOATE OPTIONALLY PRESENT

Figure 1 illustrates the four possible configurations of the sense-antisense RNA duplex and their subsequent RNAi pathways. The duplexes are shown with 5' and 3' ends, and the resulting RNAi pathways are indicated by arrows.

- 1.** The duplex is formed by a sense strand (5' to 3') and an antisense strand (3' to 5'). The resulting RNAi pathway is indicated by a straight arrow.
- 2.** The duplex is formed by a sense strand (5' to 3') and an antisense strand (3' to 5'). The resulting RNAi pathway is indicated by a straight arrow.
- 3.** The duplex is formed by a sense strand (5' to 3') and an antisense strand (3' to 5'). The resulting RNAi pathway is indicated by a straight arrow.
- 4.** The duplex is formed by a sense strand (5' to 3') and an antisense strand (3' to 5'). The resulting RNAi pathway is indicated by a straight arrow.

$n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$

**Figure 7**







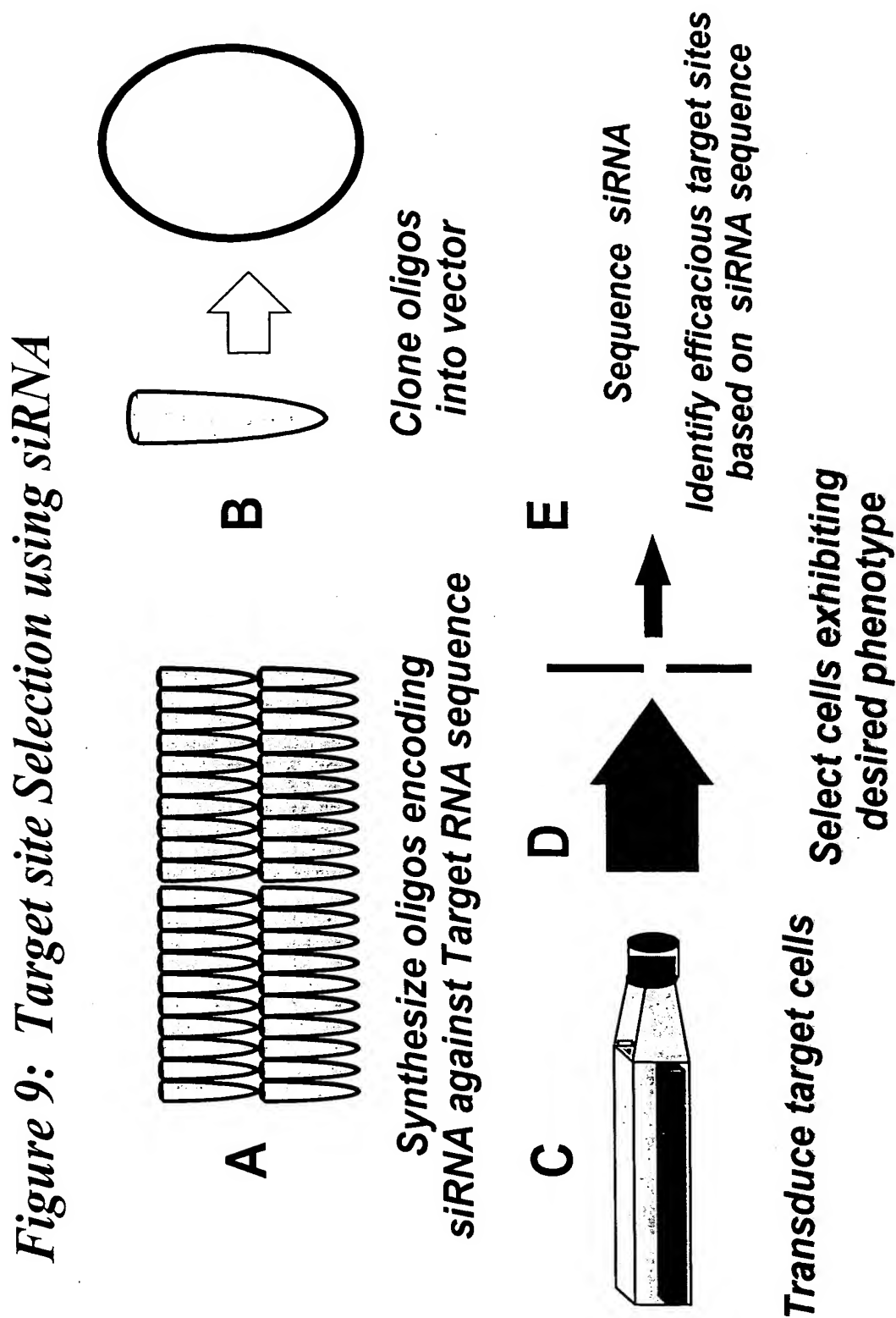
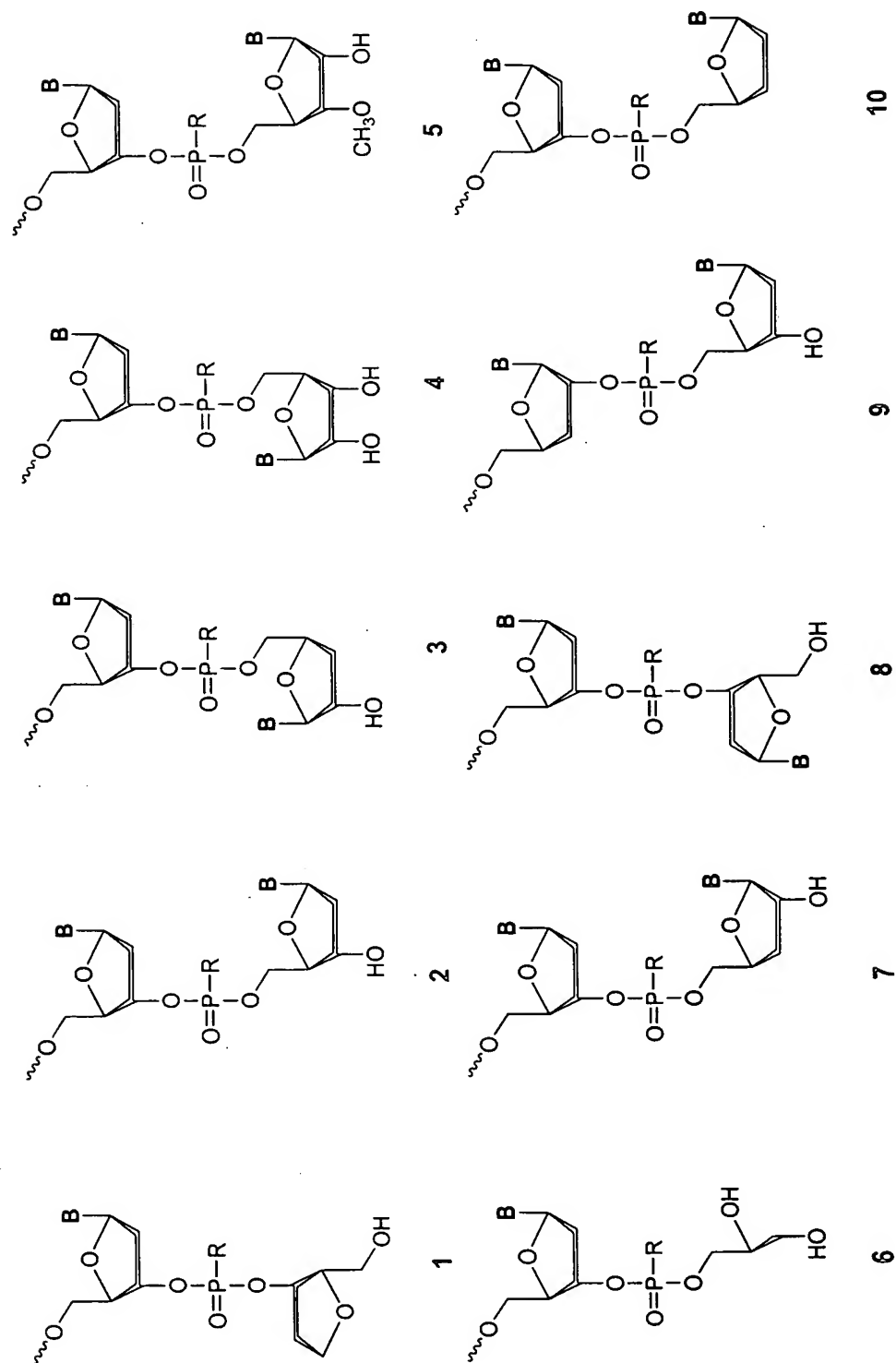


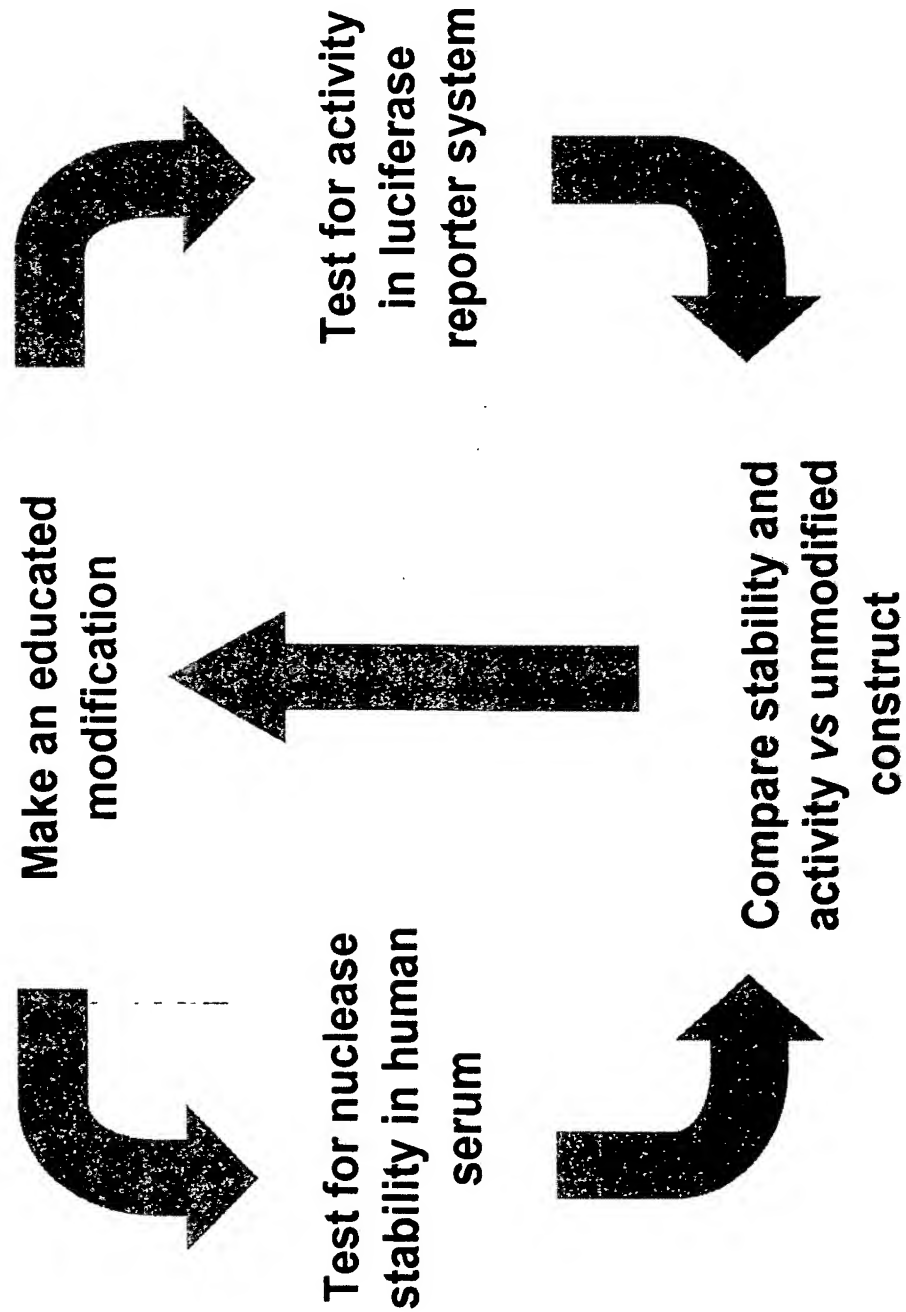
Figure 10



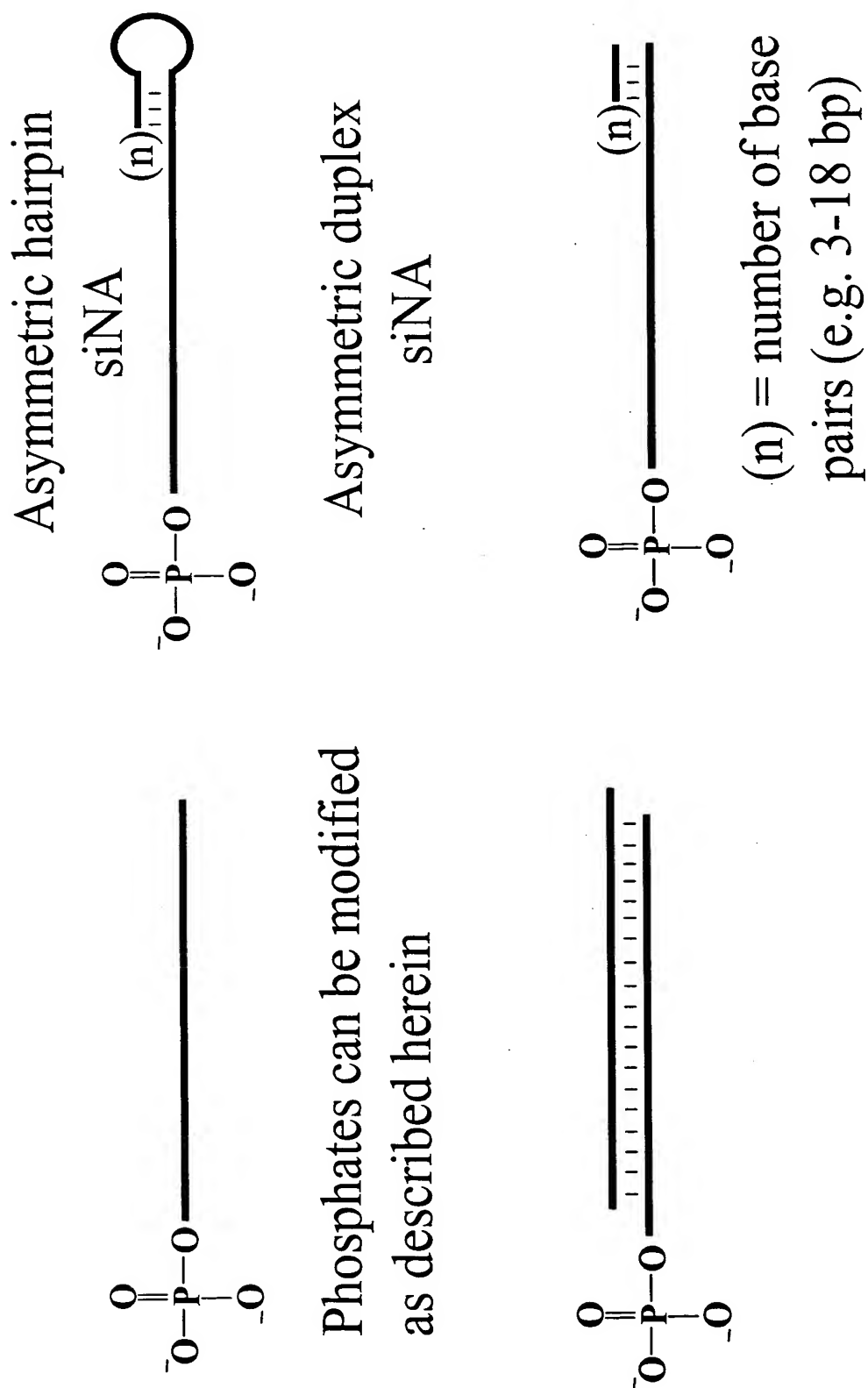
R = O, S, N, alkyl, substituted alkyl, O-alkyl, S-alkyl, alkaryl, or aralkyl

B = Independently any nucleotide base, either naturally occurring or chemically modified, or optionally H (abasic).

*Figure 11: Modification Strategy*

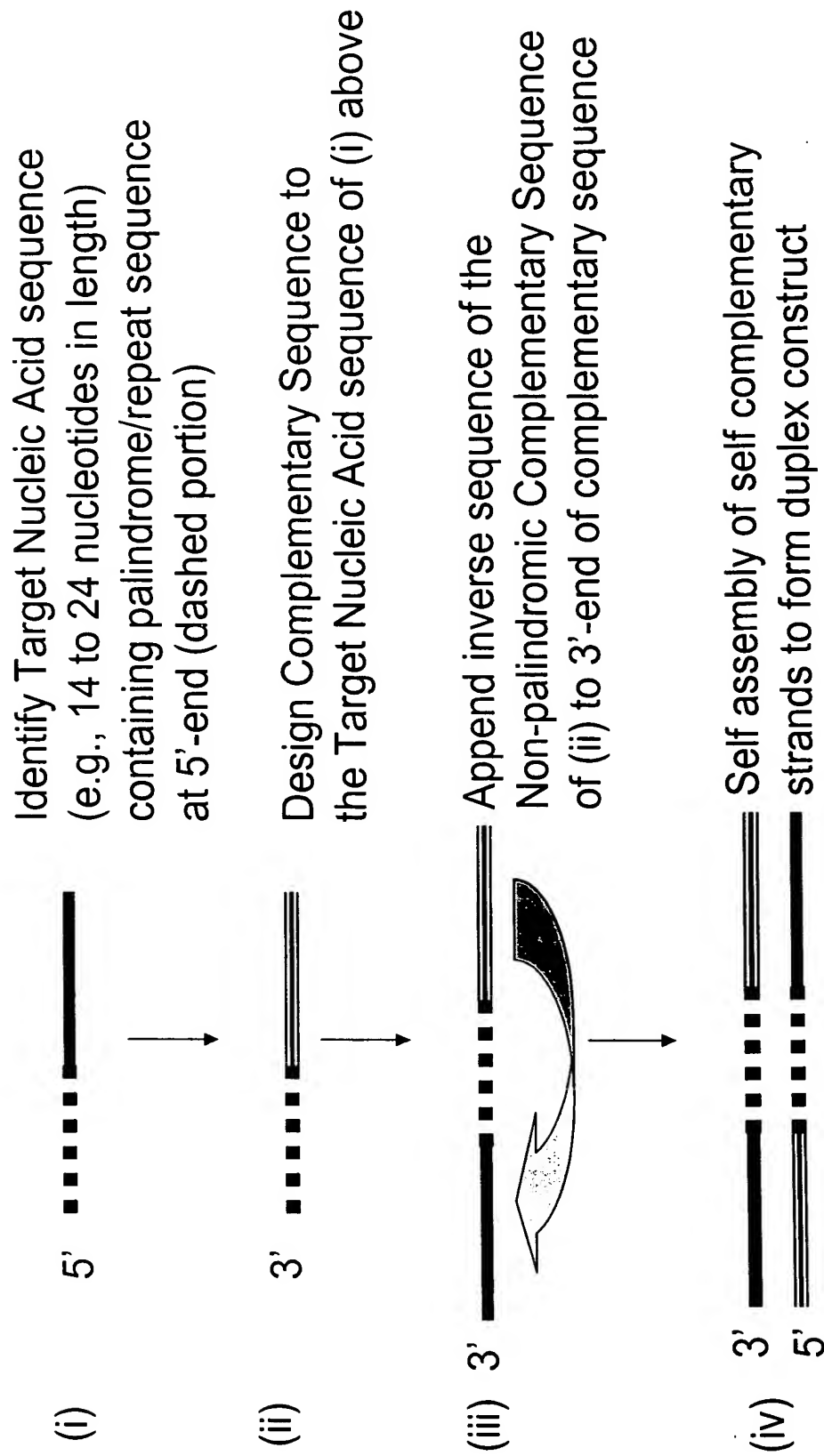


**Figure 12: Phosphorylated siNA constructs**

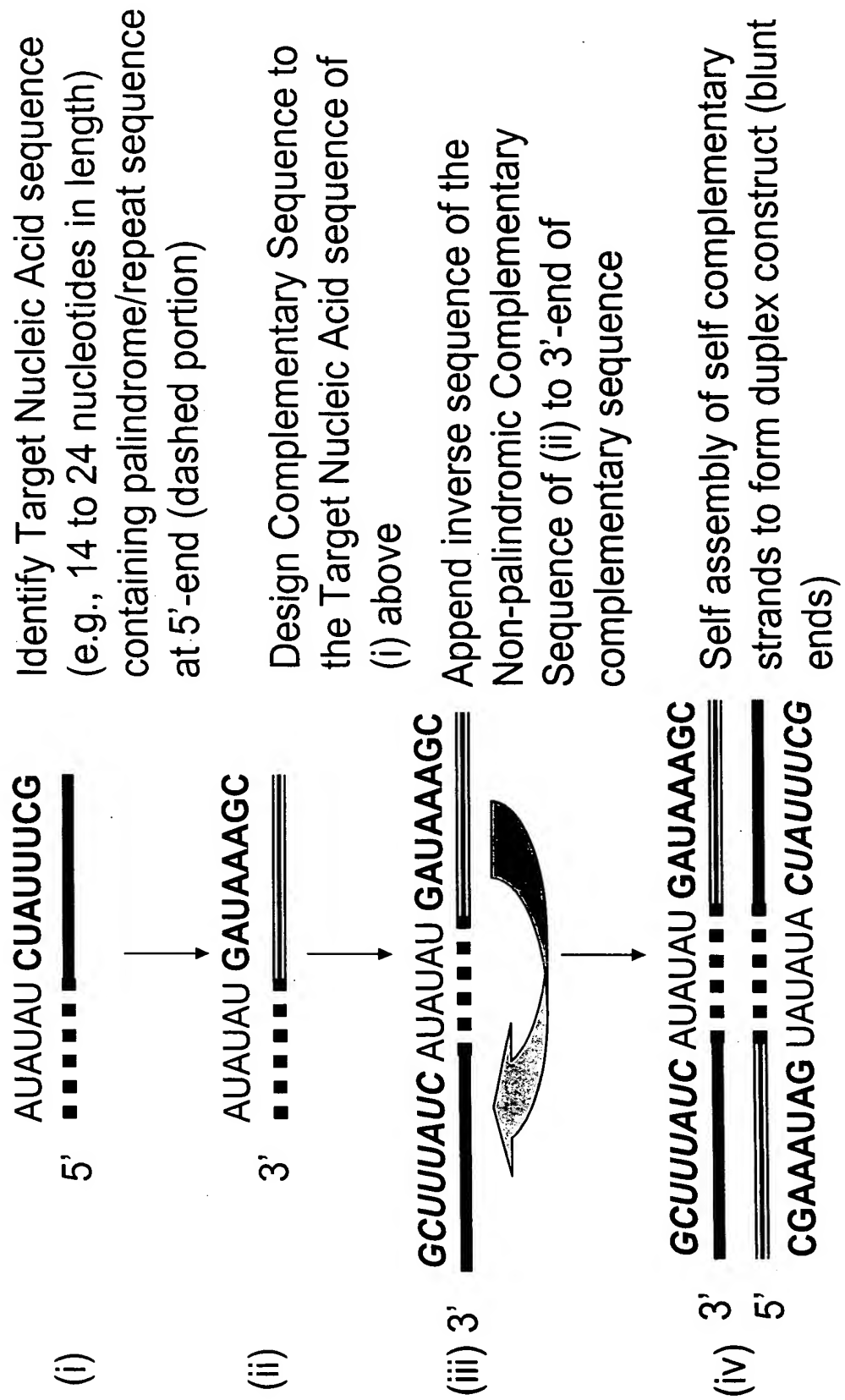


[illegible]

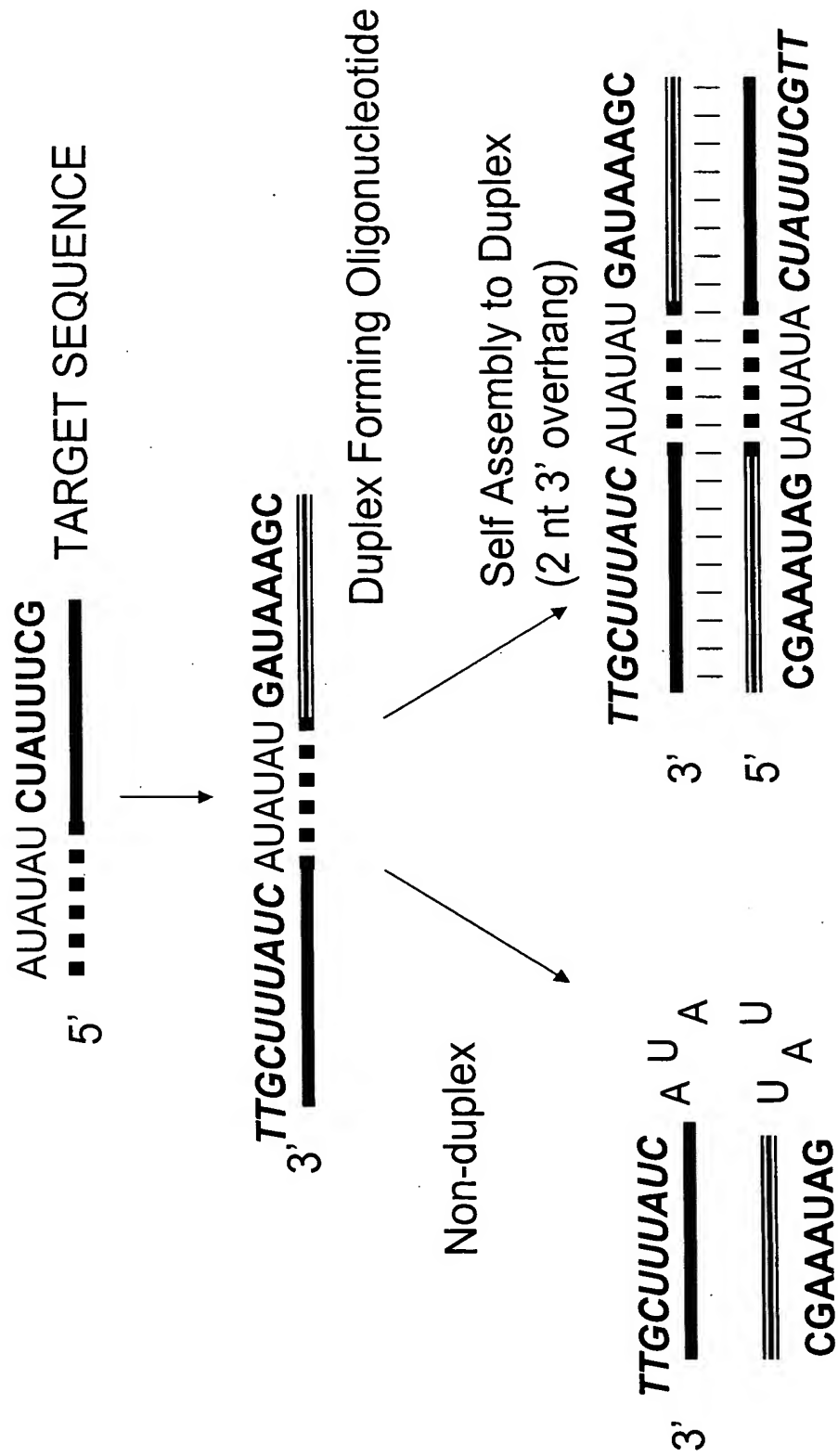
**Figure 14A: Duplex forming oligonucleotide constructs that utilize palindrome or repeat sequences**



**Figure 14B: Example of a duplex forming oligonucleotide sequence that utilizes a palindrome or repeat sequence**

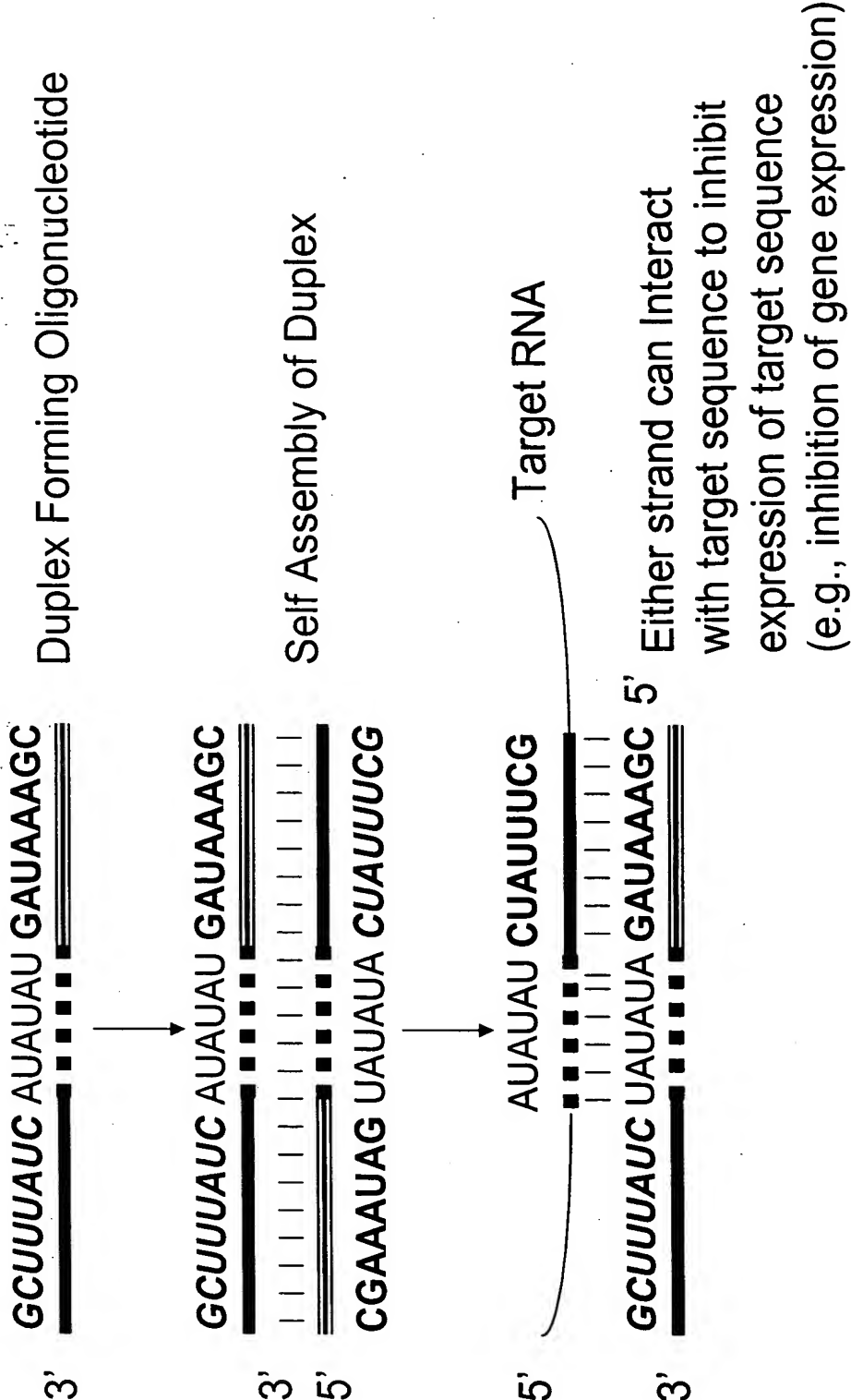


**Figure 14C: Example of a duplex forming oligonucleotide sequence that utilizes a palindrome or repeat sequence, self assembly**

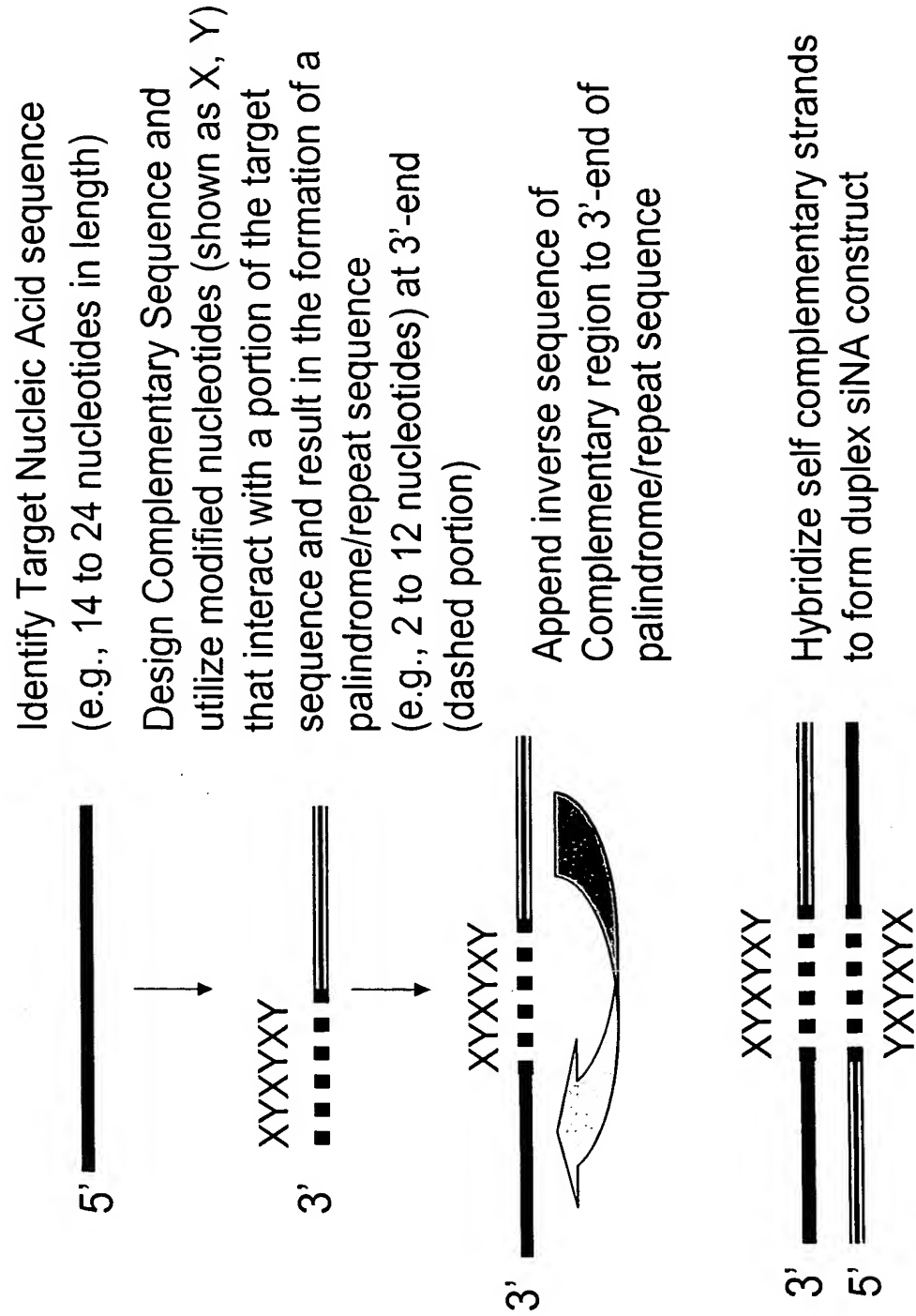




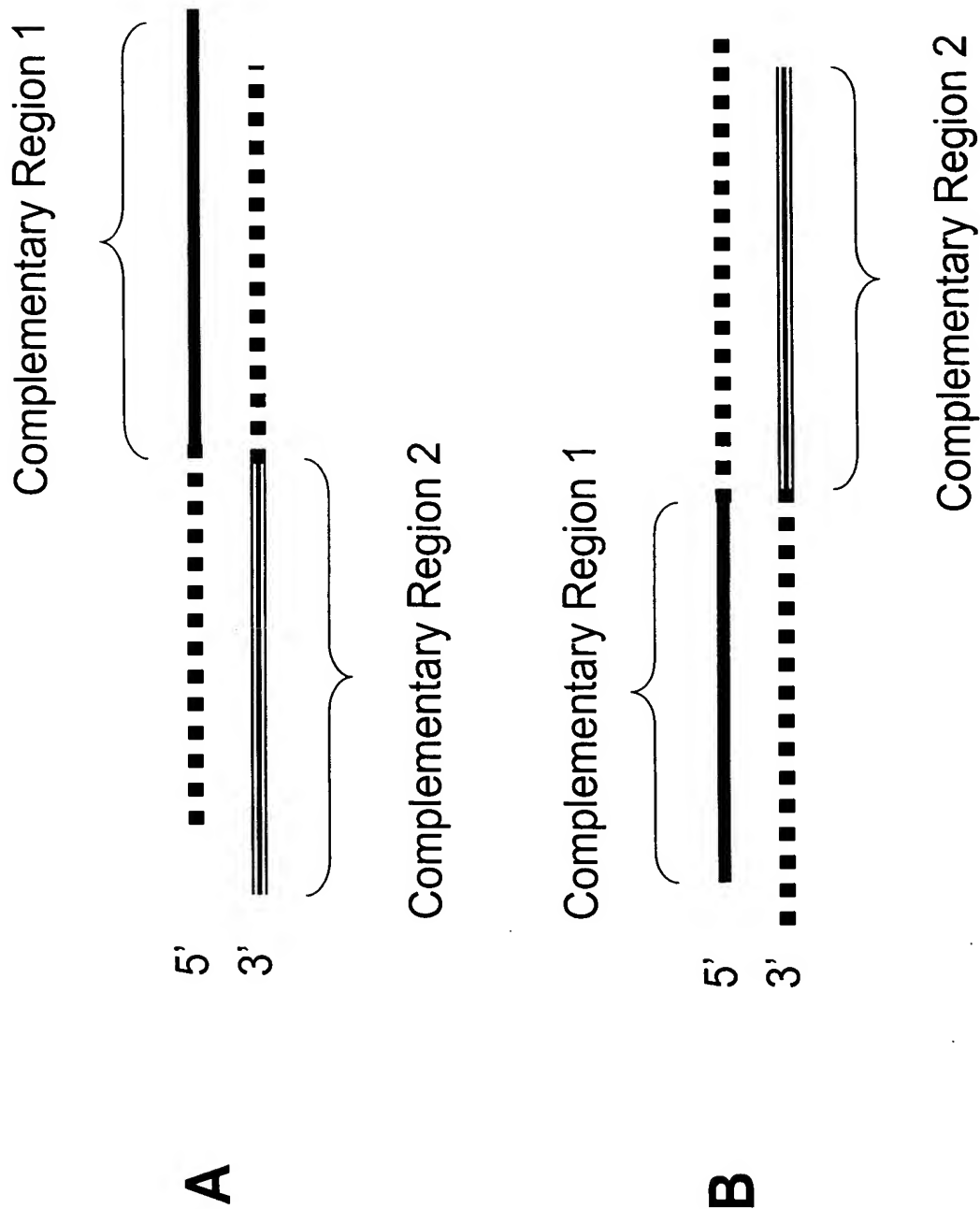
**Figure 14D: Example of a duplex forming oligonucleotide sequence that utilizes a palindrome or repeat sequence, self assembly and inhibition of Target Sequence Expression**



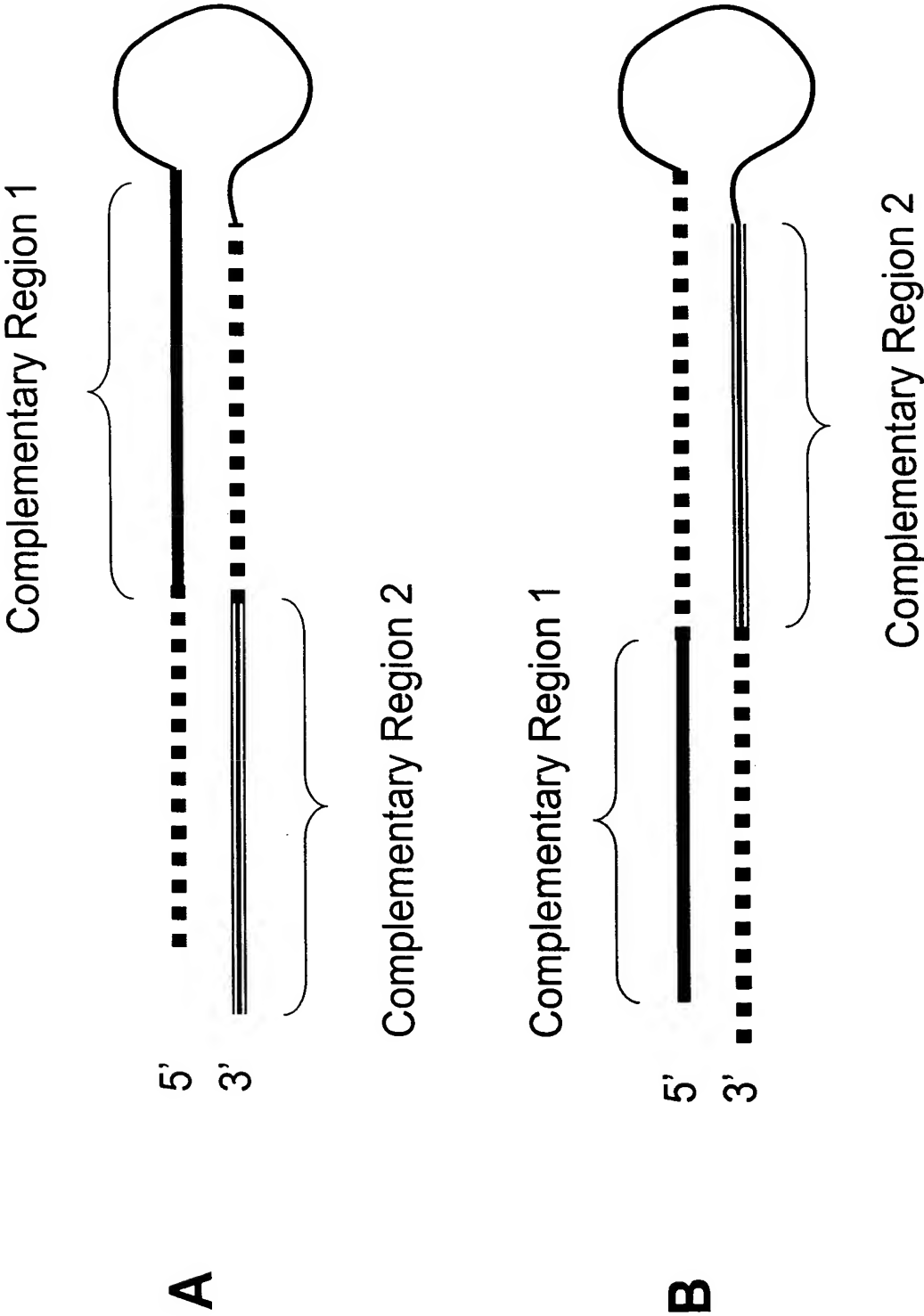
**Figure 15: Duplex forming oligonucleotide constructs that utilize artificial palindrome or repeat sequences**



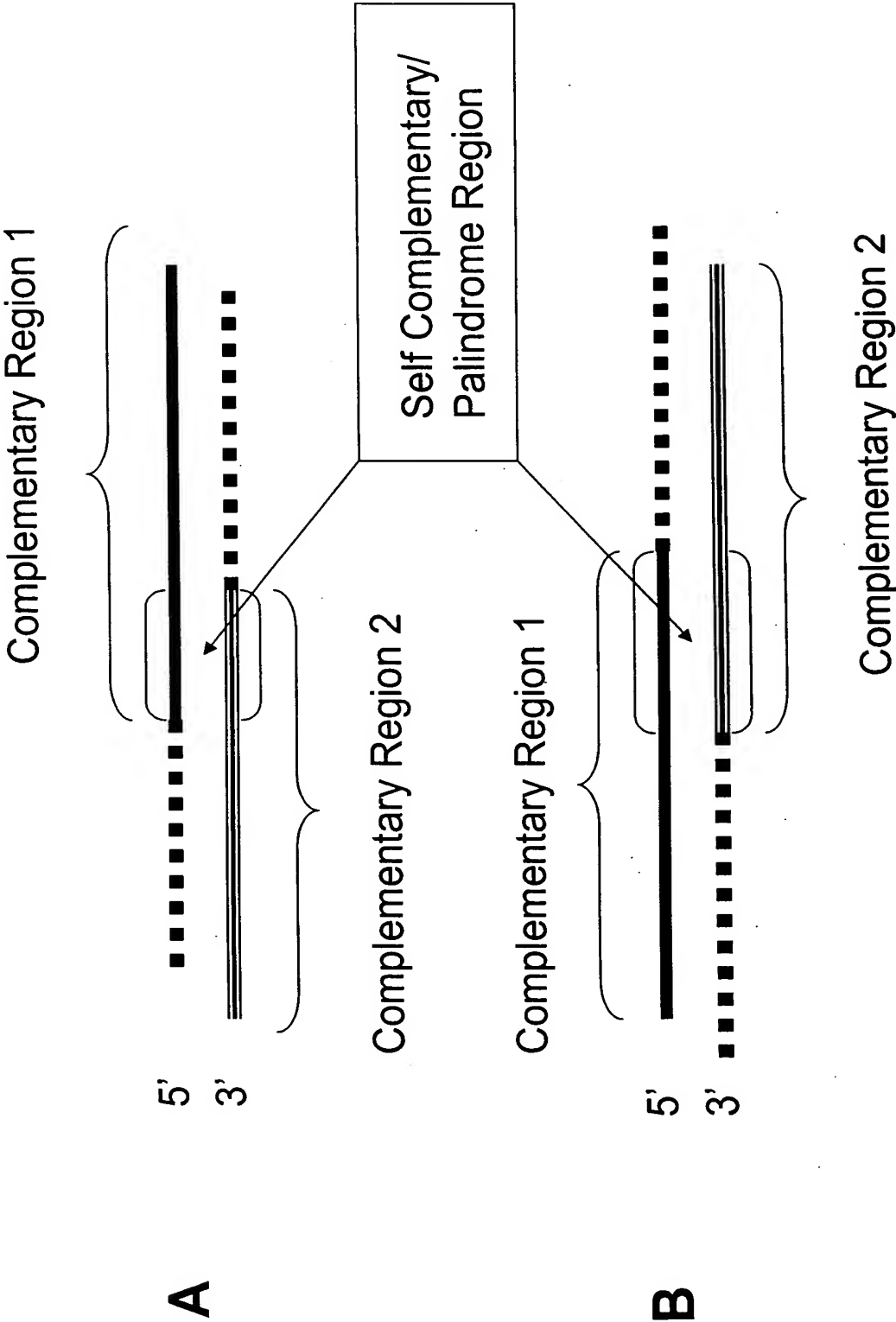
**Figure 16: Examples of double stranded multifunctional siNA constructs with distinct complementary regions**



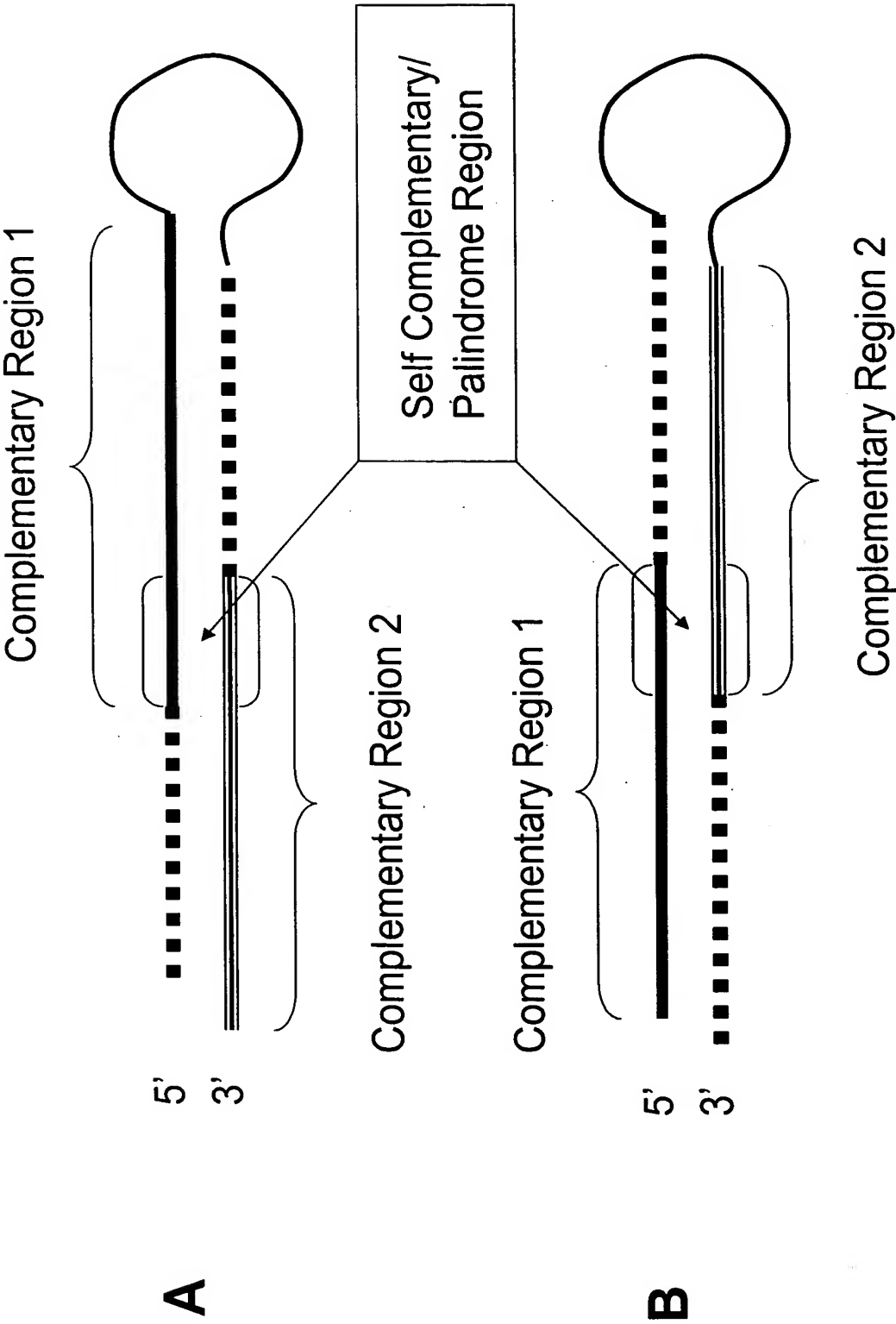
**Figure 17: Examples of hairpin multifunctional siNA constructs with distinct complementary regions**



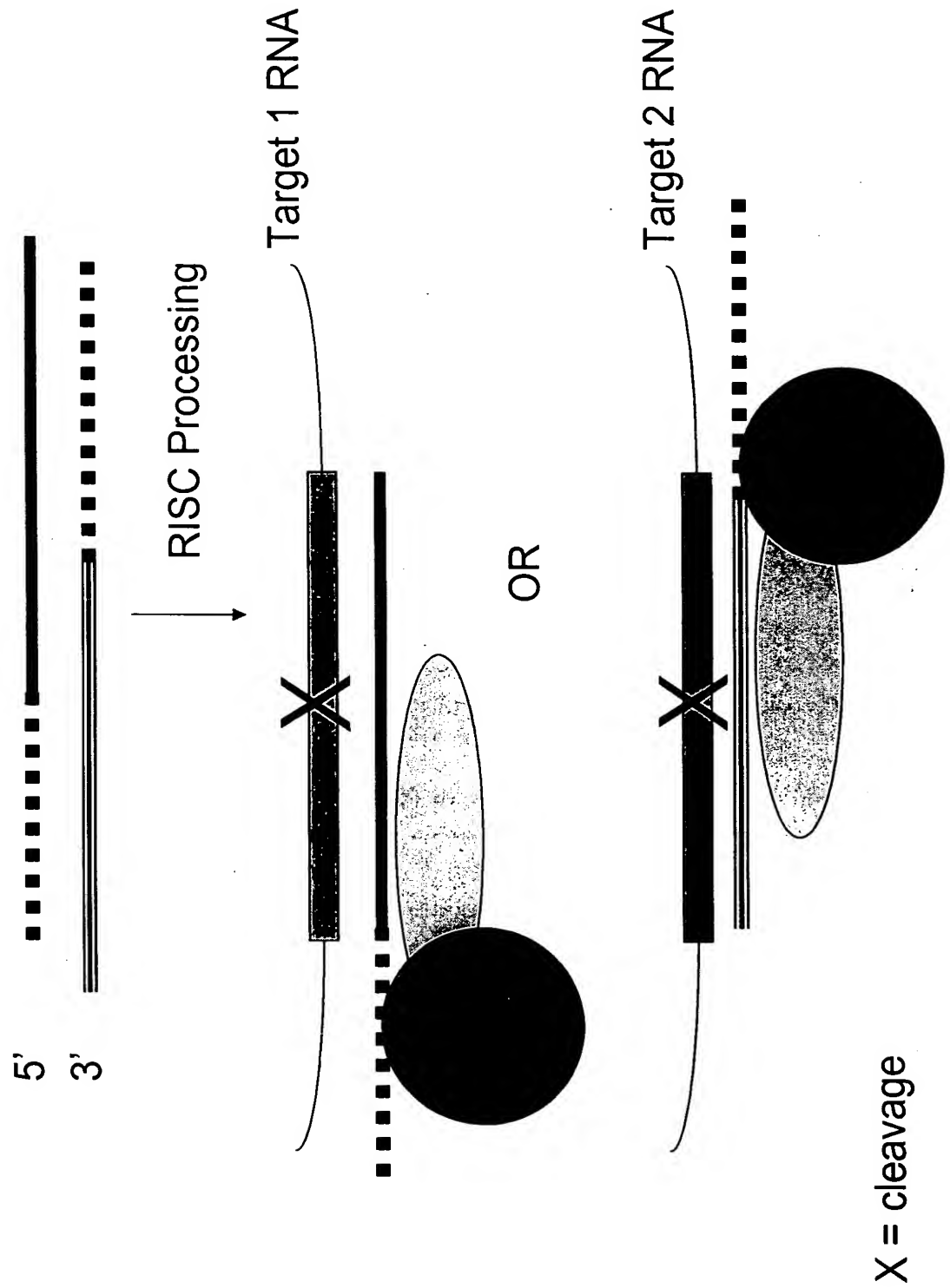
**Figure 18: Examples of double stranded multifunctional siNA constructs with distinct complementary regions and a self complementary/palindrome region**



**Figure 19: Examples of hairpin multifunctional siNA constructs with distinct complementary regions and a self complementary/palindrome region**



**Figure 20: Example of multifunctional siNA targeting two separate Target nucleic acid sequences**



**Figure 21: Example of multifunctional siNA targeting two regions within the same target nucleic acid sequence**

